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PORPSMOUTH, N. H. SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1903.

The Portsmouth Daily Republican merged
with The Herald, July 1, 1903.

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A. P. WENDELL & CO.
2 MARKET SQUARE.

Market Street
MARBLE WORKS,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS AND TABLETS

All work set with foundation of stone and cement.
First-class work and reasonable prices.

JOHN H. DOWD,
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

COMMERCIAL CLUB WHISKEY.

Pure Beverage, Especially Adapted For
Sickness. All First-class Dealers Keep It

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Thomas Loughlin Islington Street
AGENT FOR PORTSMOUTH.

THE MAKING OF A MONUMENT.

We design and execute descriptions of monuments in the best and most appropriate material, applying material which experience has shown to be best fitted to retain its color and quality.
We solicit an interview on the subject.

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Shop and Yard
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FIRE PLACES OF RICH, RED FACE BRICKS

not be surpassed for beauty and comfort in the home. They are also inexpensive. We make a specialty of furnishing this class of bricks in all shades red in lots from 50 bricks upwards. Bricks are carefully selected and kept in store and small lots are shipped in barrels. We also manufacture

MILLIONS OF FACE BRICKS, CHIMNEY, SEWER AND COMMON BRICKS.

The public is cordially invited to visit the most modern brick-making plant in the world and see bricks made and handled by electrical machinery.

SKE BRICK CO., - - DOVER POINT, N. H.

LAS | READY MIXED
PAINT | DEVOE'S
51 IDES. | 52 SHADES.
IF YOU HAVE ANY PAINTING TO DO WE HAVE THE
PAINT THAT WILL SUIT YOU.

Rider & Cotton
50 MARKET STREET.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

One County, Colorado, 4% Bonds,
Denominations \$1000, \$500 and \$100.

W. H. PEIRCE & CO.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
29 MARKET STREET PORTSMOUTH.

ORDERED CLOSED.

Every Saloon In The
County Affected.

COUNTY SOLICITOR KELLEY
GIVES OUT THE WORD.

Portsmouth And Exeter Are The
Only Exceptions.

ALL THE OTHER TOWNS WILL BE "DRY"
BY TONIGHT.

Every saloon in Rockingham county, other than in cities and towns having a police commission, were closed today by order of County Solicitor John W. Kelley.

The orders were given to the sheriffs this morning. The county was divided into sections and a deputy sheriff was assigned to each. His orders were to personally call on the proprietor of every place where liquor was known to be sold and to see that the place was locked up, the sheriff not to leave the saloon until the doors and shutters were closed.

The saloons are to remain closed until they have received a regular state license.

The work was so distributed that by six o'clock this evening every town will have been visited—and the saloons closed.

The selectmen of each town were notified that the saloons were closed and asked to report any breaking of the rule to the county solicitor.

The order came as a great surprise. It took all of the dealers unaware.

County Solicitor Kelley was seen by a reporter for The Herald this noon, after he returned from Exeter, and he said the order was given and work well under way by that time, but it took every deputy sheriff in the county to do it.

"The order," said he, "applies to all places where there is not a police commission. Of course this makes Exeter and Portsmouth the only two exceptions. In these places the commissioners are capable of running the internal affairs of the city, and it has not been my custom to interfere with them at all. The other places will remain closed until such a time as they have received a state license, or the proprietors will be arrested for every offense. I have notified the selectmen of each town and they will report any selling from now on."

What the commissioners of this city and Exeter will do is not known, but it is doubtful if the order has any effect on this city, at least.

THE FORESTS AND THE RIVERS.
Their Relations to Be Investigated
By White Mountain Surveyors.

The general examination of the forests of the White Mountain region, authorized by joint resolution of the last legislature, is already underway, and the field parties who are to have the work in hand are expected to begin operations early in June. The work will probably occupy most of the time for nearly a year, and the sum of \$5000 has been placed at the disposal of the forestry commission to defray the cost of the examination.

Under the terms of the resolution the actual work of the examination, or forest survey, is placed in the hands of experts from the field force of the bureau of forestry in the department of agriculture at Washington, though the responsibility of supervising the survey is lodged in the hands of the state forestry commission.

An investigation will be made of the value of the forest as a conservator of the water supply. This will include the determination of the size and condition of the watersheds tributary to the large streams rising within the White Mountain region, the effect of forest destruction upon the flow of these streams, and the value and amount of water power

which is available at different seasons of the year or which is already in use.

This feature of the survey will be undertaken in co-operation with the bureau of hydrography in the geological survey. A portion of the work along this line has already been performed in connection with the recently published study of the water power of Maine, which the bureau of hydrography completed last fall. This study embraced those streams which have their rise in New Hampshire and flow through Maine, the Androscoggin, the Saco and the Piscataqua, of whose watersheds a large percentage of the area, rising to more than sixty per cent in one instance, is within this state.

In addition to securing expert and accurate knowledge of the forest resources of the state, the results of this forest survey will be used as a basis for moving upon congress at the next session, for the establishment of a national White Mountain forest reserve. A resolution favoring such action by congress was the first legislation to receive the governor's signature at the last session of the legislature, and similar approval has been secured from the legislature of Maine.

The senate of Massachusetts has passed a resolve of like tenor, and it is now pending in the house of representatives; while the correspondents of the forestry commission are attempting to get action of the same sort in Connecticut.

NEXT TUESDAY'S ELECTION.

It is to be hoped that there will be a large turn-out of voters next Tuesday in order that there may be a full and fair expression of opinion on the liquor question. In this campaign there seems to be nothing in the way of experience to guide one in forming an opinion. The option law is a new one, in many particulars unlike any other in New England.

The people of the state have had no practical demonstration of how it will work when put into force. Neither have they any actual knowledge as to how effective will be the prohibitory enforcement in no-license towns under the change in laws concerning the liquor question. Therefore every voter must reason it out for himself.

Two facts seem to stand out plainly, however. One is that although the license feature of the new law legalizes the sale of liquor the sale will necessarily be conducted under some restrictions which will remove certain bad features of the business that exists today. The other plain fact is that if a community votes no license it may rest assured that it will get practical prohibition. This does not mean that there will not be a very few persons, perhaps, who may be willing to run the risk of evading the law in regard to the sale of liquor, because there always will be lawbreakers until human nature becomes more perfect than it is today.

With a vote of a majority of the people behind it, however, a prohibitory law becomes a very different instrument from what it is in a community where the popular feeling is against it. These two facts should be recognized in voting on this question, and whatever the result may be, it should be accepted gracefully as an expression of the true American principle—the rule of the majority—and the decision should be enforced to the letter.

IS THAT SO?

Portsmouth papers are arguing that Portsmouth rather than Dover will gain by the opening of the new electric road from the latter city to Eliot and York Beach. Well, let them argue, but when the road is extended from South Berwick to Berwick in the near future, then there will be no farther room for argument, for Somersworth and the Berwicks will get all the trade—Somersworth Free Press.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Rev. Thomas Whiteside will preach the second sermon in his series on the Lord's Prayer at the 10:30 o'clock service tomorrow morning. Subject, "Reverence for God." In the evening at seven o'clock there will be a union service of the church and Epworth League in the vestry. Subject, "Obedience to our King." Miss Miriam Schurman will assist in leading this service.

HOTELS AND LICENSE.

Rather Perplexing Feature Of
Liquor Law.

HOW THIS ITEM OF THE BILL
EFFECTS TOWNS.

If anything was impressive as to the will of the legislature in regard to the liquor law, it was that it should be local option, the people of each and every organized community in the state should have the privilege of saying before the law went into effect, and by two year periods thereafter, whether the sale of liquor should be permitted or prohibited therein.

It will be remembered that the house committee reported a bill, which forced license upon the cities, and gave the towns the privilege of voting upon the question, the first decision of the latter to stand for a comparatively long term of years.

Protests against this feature of the bill went up from all over the state, and an amendment to the present provisions was adopted when the house got at it by such an overwhelming vote, that the committee did not even ask for a division vote, and there was no suggestion of an attempt to reverse the decision, in either branch. It was emphatically the decision of the legislature that the will of the community should be expressed and respected.

That matter of hotel licenses is a perplexing subject, because of the large number of summer hotels and boarding houses in the state. Some of the largest and most costly of these are located in towns of a very small number of voters.

It was represented that it might happen that a majority of such voters would be unreasonable, and vote no license from spite, or some other unworthy motive, and thus do an injury not only to such hotels, but to the state whose interest in the "summer industry" is so large. But the law must be general, and a solution of the problem was hit upon, that hotel licenses should be left entirely to the discretion of the commission. This was a feature of the bill that was much criticised, but it was urged in its defense, that a commission would exercise its discretion conservatively and wisely.

And when Mr. Remick offered his amendment that in a no-license place, no hotel should be licensed to sell except to bona fide registered guests resorting to his house for food or lodging, and should not sell to any resident of the place or keep a bar-room or bar, the amendment was readily accepted by the committee, with the assurance that it was entirely in accord with the intent of the bill, in other words, that in a no-license place, a hotel should not be licensed to do any local business, should not be licensed unless a strictly summer hotel, or making of such business a leading feature in season.

A "no" vote in any town then, clearly means, under the intent of the law, that no license shall be granted there, except to a drugstore which can only sell for medical, mechanical, chemical and sacramental purposes. But if it can be shown to the commission that a worthy summer hotel exists in the town, or a hotel, whose chief business in the vacation season is summer boarding, and that its welfare and that of the community demands the right to dispense liquors to those outside guests, then the commission may grant the license.

But unless those particular and extraordinary conditions can be clearly shown to exist, then the commission cannot within the intent of the law grant such a license. Unless the people of a town are absolutely certain that such a showing can be convincingly made as regards its hotel then a "no" vote will defeat their purpose.

If, on the other hand, they vote "yes," then not only can the hotel be licensed, but all other classes as well, if applications are filed. But there is a practical way around that. The law allows a town by major vote to raise the fee named in the act, provided it be not placed above the maximum of its class.

Inasmuch as the granting of hotel licenses, as well as those of drugstores and railroad restaurants, rests

Ayers' Hair Vigor

Keep your own hair. Get
more. Have a clean scalp.
Restore the color. L. C. Ayers Co.,
Lowell, Mass.

CITY IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

Young Yet, But Has Done Some Good
Work.

It is a good showing for the ability of the men who set out the trees for the City Improvement society last fall, that every one of them lived through the winter and is coming out in good shape this spring. About sixty others have been set out this spring, and as the same care was taken as with those set out in the fall it is probable that they will all live, too. A large number of the trees were given to the society by the persons on whose land they were growing, a liberality which the society fully appreciates. The neat wooden boxes put up to guard the trees set out this spring are to be painted a dark green.

Kittery, Me., May 9. Wentworth hall was well filled with merry dancers last evening. Each dancer entered most heartily into the festivities of the evening. The next assembly will be the closing one of the season and will be held on the 22nd. There were about fifty couples in the grand march last evening, which was led by Chester Boulter and lady. The floor director was Chester E. Boulter, assisted by Marshall S. Stinson, Aida, S. E. Caswell, G. B. Gibson and E. C. Stinson. There was a special meeting of Dirigo Encampment last evening and the attendance was good. Miss Lillian Gibson, who has been under medical treatment for some weeks past, is much improved and able to be out, but will be compelled to give up her school duties for the remainder of the term, owing to throat trouble.

O. P. Remick of the U. S. R. C., retired, who has been in Washington for several months past, returned home recently.

Miss Grace Patch is at her home here after passing several weeks in Massachusetts with friends.

John Simpson of Portsmouth is passing the day with J. H. Hubbard, Whipple Road.

Rev. John Laird, pastor of the Second Christian church, with his family, has arrived, and he will preach his first sermon on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hobart have rented the house known as the Duncan house, just over Kittery Point bridge, and will occupy it next week. They will be at home to their friends after June first.

The Kitterys play with the North Berwicks today.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hanscom of New London, Conn., were calling on friends in town yesterday.

Epworth League meeting tomorrow evening at six o'clock in the vestry of the Second Methodist church.

Capt. John Johnson of Liberty, Me., has been the guest of M. O. Stinson for a few days.

Regular meeting of Rebekah lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F., tonight.

Harry Goodrich, who has been employed in Boston for the past three months, returned home yesterday.

Mrs. Earl Dearborn, who has been the guest of friends in and around Boston for two weeks past, returned home yesterday.

Rev. Sylvester Hooper, pastor of the Second Methodist church, will be in charge of the services both morning and evening, tomorrow. Strangers are cordially invited to these services.

RIVER AND HARBOR.

The tug M. Davis went to the Shoals at two o'clock this morning with laborers for work on the new breakwater.

The tug Iva towed the barge Merrill to the Shoals loaded with coal for the Appledore house, this morning.

The schooner Sarah C. Ropes was towed to sea by the tug M. M. Davis today.

The Shoals steamer Sam Adams came in on Friday and returned this morning.

Advertised in The Herald.

When in Exeter

TRY A

DIPPER

AT FIVE

SQUAMSCOTT

HOUSE.

N. S. WILLEY, PROPRIETOR

EXETER, N.



LOOKS VERY BAD

Russia's Course In Manchuria Causes Suspicion.

ONE GARRISON HAS BEEN MATERIALLY INCREASED.

Patience Of The United States Has Already Been Severely Taxed.

A JOINT PROTEST LIKELY TO BE MADE TO ST. PETERSBURG.

Pekin, May 9.—The Russians, it is announced, have reoccupied Niuchwang with a large force, and have also put garrisons in the forts at the mouth of the Liao river.

The Russians are further reported to be making extensive warlike preparations in Manchuria.

The news of Russian activity, which comes from a most trustworthy source at Niuchwang, adds that on their return to Niuchwang the Russian troops brought with them several large guns.

A large force has been ordered to reoccupy Tienchwangtai. The Russians have 14,000 troops between the mouth of the Liao river and Port Arthur.

The Russians are reported to be constructing forts on the hills near Liaoyang, commanding the road between there and the Yalu river, and they have arranged to have a large quantity of provisions delivered at Niuchwang.

A despatch from an official at Niuchwang says indications point strongly to these active preparations being intended to guard against operations against the Russians in Manchuria.

AMERICA'S PATIENCE TAXED.

Washington, May 9.—The state department has received official confirmation from its agents in China of the increase of the Russian garrison in Niuchwang, Manchuria, and there is reason to believe, if President Roosevelt approves, that the department is preparing to take vigorous steps in the matter.

Secretary Hay is in communication with President Roosevelt in California, and upon the latter's decision the secretary's course will depend.

It is stated that the department has had its patience taxed by the course of events in Manchuria, and that is now contemplating a more radical step than any which has heretofore marked the negotiations between the powers on this subject. The proposed step contemplated joint action by Japan, England and the United States.

Preceding negotiations have been hampered by the inability of the United States to act jointly with other nations without violating its traditions, but it is now hinted that some plan of cooperation with England and Japan may be devised.

NO MORE CHANCES.

Cup Challenger Stays At Her Moorings On Unlucky Friday.

Gourock, Scotland, May 8.—The weather this morning was well suited for racing, but the Shamrock III remained at her moorings, her owner and skipper probably being influenced by the recollection that the cup challenger met with her recent disaster on a Friday.

Later in the day, Wrings, anxious to give the challenger's sails a stretching before tomorrow's race, went with her alone. The yacht made a couple of trips from Gourock to Holy loch and returned, and negotiated a light sea well and a fresh breeze, standing up excellently under her canvas. The new spars stood the strain admirably, and showed no signs of weakness. The new boat is stronger and stiffer than the old one, but it is not heavier, as aluminum fittings were used instead of the steel fittings employed on the old boat.

The course for tomorrow's race has been measured and laid out from Gourock.

TWO AGAINST BELL.

Grand Jury Returns Indictments In The French Shooting Affray.

Manchester, May 9.—Among the indictments reported by the grand jury for Hillsboro county yesterday, were

two against Charles W. Bell, for shooting and bodily wounding his ex-wife, Mary French, and shooting at Joseph Clough, Miss French's escort.

No indictments for perjury were found against Sergt. O'Dowd, Houseman Moore and Patrolman Rainville of the police department. An indictment was, however, returned against James M. Luray, former postmaster at Goff's Falls, on the charge of robbing the American Express company of a package containing \$2711.

AN AMERICAN MUSKET.

Krag Jorgensen Likely To Be Superseded In United States Service.

Washington, D. C., May 9.—The army board, which has been for months past considering the merits of the new service rifle or musket, has finally declared in favor of a weapon with a barrel only twenty-four inches in length, using a .30 ball.

The new gun is a remarkable weapon according to the ordnance officers, for, while it is four inches shorter than the Krag and only two inches longer than the carbine, it is more powerful than either, with a higher initial velocity and flatter trajectory. It can easily penetrate twenty-four one-inch pine planks. It is a pound lighter than the service rifle.

A new feature is a complete encasement of the barrel in wood to prevent burning the hands of the marksmen when the gun is rapidly discharged. The weapon was evolved by United States army officers, and is not patented. It is asserted to be the most powerful musket in the world.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.

Land Bill Passes House Of Commons By A Big Vote.

London, May 9.—The Irish land bill has passed to its second reading in the house of commons by 443 votes to 26.

An analysis of the division shows that all the nationalists, the main body of the ministerialists and almost all the liberals voted with the majority. The minority consisted of the radical section of the liberals, including Sir Charles Dilke and a couple of unionists.

STRUCK A DEER.

Portsmouth Bound Car Does A Little Hunting On Its Own Account.

The late car from Hampton Beach, Portsmouth bound, struck a deer at North Hampton on Friday evening. The animal was crossing the track and was not seen by the motorman until too late. One of its hind legs was broken.

The deer was taken aboard the car and brought to this city, and taken to Beacham's stable. It proved to be a fifty pound doe and was evidently suffering intensely. Agent Weston of the S. P. C. A. was summoned and after examining the animal suggested that Dr. Pope be called in order that it might be decided whether the doe should be killed or an attempt be made to save its life. The doctor's verdict was a fatal one and the animal was mercifully relieved from its suffering.

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DOVER'S NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

The city government of Dover at its monthly session on Thursday evening appropriated \$50,000 for a new high school building. This amount is included in the sum of \$62,165.50, which the councils authorized the city treasurer to hire at such times as would be necessary in connection with the progress of the work.

The balance, exceeding \$12,000, is for the payment of land damages recently assessed by the board of aldermen on the property of the Worthorn, Anderton and Mann estates, condemned for the purpose of enlarging the school site, and includes \$5000 for grading of the lot.

Later in the day, Wrings, anxious to give the challenger's sails a stretching before tomorrow's race, went with her alone. The yacht made a couple of trips from Gourock to Holy loch and returned, and negotiated a light sea well and a fresh breeze, standing up excellently under her canvas. The new spars stood the strain admirably, and showed no signs of weakness. The new boat is stronger and stiffer than the old one, but it is not heavier, as aluminum fittings were used instead of the steel fittings employed on the old boat.

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LITTLE BAREFOOT.

theatre are two memorable nights in Mr. Craig's career, for few actors have been the recipients of the ovations tendered him on those occasions. The ease, grace, dignity and ability with which he has occupied his position has endeared him to his patrons, and many were the personal and written regrets sent him on the eve of his going. During his service John Craig has played every type of character known to the stage, ranging from light comedy to the heaviest tragedy, and has never failed to give a finished presentation.

WILLIAM KELLEY'S NEW VENTURE.

Little Barefoot was the Dyfrynn company's offering on Friday evening at Music hall and it was one of the best attractions of the week. Ethel Dyfrynn, the clever child actress, was charming in the title role and the balance of the company did excellent work. The specialties, as usual, pleased the audience and the entire entertainment was of a high character.

DEVIL'S AUCTION.

The special vaudeville novelties presented in the former editions of Charles H. Yale's Everlasting Devil's Auction having always proved one of the strongest features with this famous attraction, it is safe to predict that the present edition (the twenty-first by the way) will prove to be no exception to the rule, as Manager Yale states he has engaged a number of exceptionally clever specialties, among which are Irene La Tour and Zaza, who will undoubtedly arouse more than usual interest. This novelty, which has been engaged as a special feature for ladies and children, is of European origin and comes to this country under special contract to Manager Yale, and as it returns to Europe immediately at the end of its present engagement, can only be seen with this attraction.

A notable engagement is that of DeWitt and Burns, an American team of comedy acrobats and equilibrists, who have been in Europe for the past two years, and now return to reappear in their native country with the strongest kind of European endorsement.

Among other engagements are Miss Clifford, a singing and dancing comedienne of the highest order, Miss Madge Torrence, a statuesque beauty who has been especially engaged to appear as the hero Carlos, Miss Lilian Herndon as the Count Fortuno, John L. Guilmette the clever character comedian, as Pere Andoche, and James R. Mackie, the well known and exceedingly clever comedian and mimic. Mr. Mackie has been engaged to appear as Toby, the donkey who is later transformed by magic art to the mischievous valet of Carlos, was for a number of years principal comedian of the "Hoy" farce and later starred in "Grimes' Cellar Door" and is known from Maine to California as "Grimesey, Me Boy."

Special attention has been given to the ballet diversions which, superbly costumed, are upon new and original lines, and performed by a large number of secundos and ballerines, each selected for their attractive appearance and dancing ability, and are headed by Amelia Rivera and Fraulein Jennie Fraser, principal dancers, and Aurelio Coccia, male dancer and maître de ballet.

PLAYED 140 PARTS.

John Craig, who has played 140 parts at the Castle Square theatre, Boston, will appear at Music hall on Wednesday, May 20. Mr. Craig has occupied the important assignment as leading player with the Castle Square Theatre Stock company, Boston, for the last four years. He has inaugurated a spring starring tour.

His first performance as an individual star was made at the Bijou theatre, Boston, Monday, May 4, ten days after his final appearance as Othello with the above named stock company. His closing at the Castle Square and his opening at the Bijou

THE SHOE MARKET.

The market for boots and shoes holds in a steady position with the factories well employed as a rule. Spring orders have generally been made up, but quite liberal fall orders have been booked, and this gives the manufacturers something to work on without easing up to any extent. Conditions are firm all along the line, and the outlook is favorable.

The use of footwear is up to the normal,

and with all kinds of material strong in price, there is no indication of any weakness. This gives confidence to jobbers and they are inclined to order freely as they require the goods.

General prices are firm and un-

changed.

WHAT ABOUT CABBAGE?

Onions are under the ban of the law in the city of Indianapolis, a court there having decided that if the odor of cooking onions is offensive to one family living in a flat, that family may secure an injunction restraining another family from cooking onions in the house and thus permitting the fumes to annoy other tenants.

Remember the formula is on the label of every bottle. You know exactly what you are taking.

It is the intricate and detailed method of manufacture which makes it practically impossible to duplicate Quinona in its present palatable form. All druggists sell Quinona. The Quinona Co., 1 Hartford St., Boston, Mass.

THE ST. LOUIS.

April 26, 1904.

William J. Lexington has written a poem in his characteristic style, dedicated to the city of St. Louis. It is printed below.

O, say, St. Lou,

We're looking at you!

And so, is the whole wide world

As your flag is unfurled

Today.

And say,

What do we see?

The Future Great?

Aw, that's too late.

You're the Present Great;

And you've got there

For fair.

You're the center of the universe,

And every voice is tunned

St. Louward this April day

To boom the place you've earned.

A year from now

We'll place on your brow

The crown of your greatness.

The diadem

With fourteen states

As its one grand gem;

The richest and finest

That ever shone

In the crown of the monarch

Of any throne.

We'll crown you queen,

The Queen of the Purchase,

The lady fair,

Whose palaces rise through the misty air.

And their golden gleams

Mark the site of a wonderful

City of dreams.

O, say, St. Lou,

That's you;

Indeed it is,

See Whiz,

Don't you know yourself?

Can't you rise and say:

'Here comes St. Louis;

Let out of the way!'

You bet you can;

And you've said it so

The whole wide world

Has come to know

You're going to have the greatest

show

That ever happened,

And in its pride

If you,

St. Lou,

It will stand aside

To give you all of the road and more

For your spread in 1904.

From the little village of Pere Chouteau

To what you are,

The Queen and the Star

It an empire bought

That freedom might be wholly

wrought

Into an undivided free

And glorious land from sea to sea.

THE RADIUM PEOPLE

A VISIT TO THE CURIOS, DISCOVERERS OF WONDERFUL MINERAL

Husband and Wife Joint Laborers For Many Years in the Realm of Science—A Visit to Their Home in France.

[Special Correspondence.]

Paris.—Few people are aware that the wonderful new mineral called radium was made known to the world through the efforts of a woman, Mme. Curie, who is the wife of Professor Pierre Curie, himself a scientist of no mean note. They are Parisians and for the moment are the most striking and interesting personages in the city. Their home is in a small cottage in the most inaccessible southern district overlooking the fortifications and far away from the intellectual and fashionable centers of the capital. Nevertheless this little cottage, as may be expected, has become a Mecca for all interested in scientific progress and research. While reticent regarding the uses to which they expect radium to be put—Professor Curie is now organizing a company to exploit the mineral—they are courteous and willing to talk concerning the discovery and the nature of the mineral.

It appears, as Mme. Curie informed me when I visited their pretty little home recently, that her experiments which resulted in the extraction and isolation of the wonderful substance were due to her having heard of the accidental discovery by Becquerel, another French scientist, that uranium, which is derived from pitchblende, emitted light rays. She at once resolved to secure some pitchblende and try to determine its chemical analysis. In the subsequent experiments she was of course assisted by her husband, and thus it is that the honor of discovering radium is in the eyes of the scientific world shared jointly by them, although, as a matter of fact, she can justly claim sole title.

After subjecting the pitchblende to chemical tests she finally found that it contained a mineral exhibiting an activity many times greater than the famous cathode rays.

This mineral Mrs. Curie named polonium in honor of her native country, Poland. There remained another substance, however, which possessed a thousand times greater activity, scientists estimating that it will throw off particles with a velocity sometimes reaching 120,000 miles a second. This substance is radium.

So much has been written regarding its wonderful properties that it is not necessary for me to detail them here. It might be proper, however, to mention some of the peculiar effects it has upon the nervous centers of human beings and animals, as indicating the extreme caution with which the Curies were obliged to pursue their inquiries. A glass tube containing one or two milligrams of radium will when carried in the waistcoat pocket produce a painful wound, requiring months to heal. Tubes of radium placed in contact with the necks of guinea pigs kill the animals in a few hours. Professor Curie says that it would probably be death to a man to enter a room containing a pound of the wonderful mineral. Each week reveals startling additions to its weird properties, and scientists are now beginning to ask themselves if Mme. Curie has not in radium discovered perpetual motion.

The talented Frenchwoman bears her honors modestly and insists that her



PROFESSOR AND MME. CURIE AND THEIR DAUGHTER.

husband is as much the discoverer of radium as she is. They have worked together for many years. She is a very attractive woman, a delicate blonde, with light blue eyes. In addition to her laboratory experiments she gives lessons four times a week at a normal school for girls in Sevres.

Professor Curie himself is forty years old, tall and well built. He is essentially a dreamer, but the business ability that is lacking in him is to be found in full measure in his wife. He dresses with the negligence so often found in men of genius. Altogether he impresses one as a man of marked individuality and possesses a fascination of manner which it is difficult to explain. Like his wife, he is devoted to their little daughter, a girl of six, and both take personal charge of her education. She was born about the time they first got a glimpse of the mineral which is destined to make their names famous in the world of science.

It must be said it is altogether unlikely radium will be a commercial possibility for some time to come. This is owing to the cost of extracting it from the pitchblende. Professor Curie estimates that the initial operation whereby two decigrams were secured cost \$2,000, but he is hopeful a cheaper process will soon be found.

JOSEPH L. MORTON.

FOR JUNE BRIDES.

Revolution in Wedding Gowns—Coffees Coats in the Troussseau.

[Special Correspondence.]

New York, May 8.—As long as the world turns around there will be marrying and giving in marriage, and June is just the month for that sort of thing. Here is a really novel style in wedding gowns and not only new, but graceful and elegant. There is something quite out of the usual rut of ideas in the development of this gown, and so it is offered to the readers of this paper to look at and copy, if so be that they are to need it, and to admire if not.

There is a slip of thin but crisp taffeta, with a deep umbrella bounce at the bottom of the slip, which serves to set out the outer dress at the hem. The dress itself is of crepe de chine or of silk muslin, as is preferred. The muslin is lighter and gives a more ethereal effect, but the crepe is the richer, and it drapes better, quite a consideration when one considers the peculiar manner in which the material is draped across the shoulders and on the skirt.

"At the waist line there are tucks to shape the skirt to the figure, and at the bottom there is a self ruching all around. Across the back of the skirt is a deep bounce which is not joined at the front, but cut shorter and draped up in two festoons on each side, the tops being held by wreaths of orange blossoms. The effort that has been made to dispense orange blossoms has somehow failed, for there is a sentinel



GOWN FOR A JUNE BRIDE.

ment about the sweet and waxy flowers that nothing else can ever replace. Solorange blossoms are still in fashion for wedding gowns and wreaths, and long may they stay so.

The waist is made over a lining of the silk and is in a pronounced blouse fashion, with a drooping belt made of folds of white satin. The upper portion is in a yoke shape, with the draping across, and at the junction the material is draped across the bust in a loosely twisted roll. On the left shoulder a small wreath and spray of orange blossoms is placed. The sleeves have two soft puffs and the rest is laid in bias folds around the arms.

The veil may be of tulle or of embroidered net. The worst about the old heirloom veils is that they are generally too short and too heavy to look really well over the dress, which needs the filmy lightness of tulle to give it just that evanescent and nebulous appearance. The orange blossoms may be made into a small wreath for the hair or put into the form of a small coronet or even a bunch, as will prove most becoming. Silver and ivory prayer books may be carried, but flowers are really more appropriate, particularly when the dress is ornamented with them.

Among the lovely things prepared for a bride to be is a set of three coffee coats. These seem to be taking the place of tea jackets. The tea gown pure and simple is very ornate and handsome this season and has an amplitude almost embarrassing to the wearer, but the beauty of the workmanship and the beautiful lace and embroidery upon it, the ribbons and all, make it too desirable to slight. The long, loose lines are most becoming and also comfortable. Empire shapes, others with hints of the kimono in their fashioning, but mostly in the semifitting princess shape design, are all shown.

All tea gowns have the neck left open sometimes in a square and sometimes in V shape. The wide lace peplum capes and deep sailor collars of lace are put on the shoulders. Sleeves to tea gowns should be loose and large. One favorite style is to have full chiffon sleeves in two deep flounces edged by ruffles of the same in bell shape. In all cases they should belong to the class called flowing.

The coffee coats are in reality blouses with an arrangement of deep lace and ribbon which falls to the waist and sometimes a trifle below it. The shoulder portion is more or less heavily ornamented with lace and bands of ribbon between the lace to form something faintly reminding one of a bolero. Sometimes this extends down the outer side of the arm. The blouse is finished off as is usual, but the bust line has a row of the lace and ribbon going straight or notched around the whole waist, and this lace falls in wavy-like festoons to below the belt. The sleeves have the upper parts snug, but the rest from above the elbow falls in a wide flounce, sometimes caught in one short puff and tied with a band and bow of ribbon. It can be imagined that this is a very dressy little affair, and it can be worn with any dark skirt. To look at the wearer would make any cup of coffee taste sweeter to any mere man.

OLIVE HARPER.

Blooming Outrage. Rollingstone Nonno—Wat do you think o' dis here race suicide?

Tatertown Torn—I t'ink it's a bloomin' outrage dat da millionaires ain't got two decigrams were secured cast \$2,000, but he is hopeful a cheaper process will soon be found.

JOSEPH L. MORTON.

IN FAR MANCHURIA.

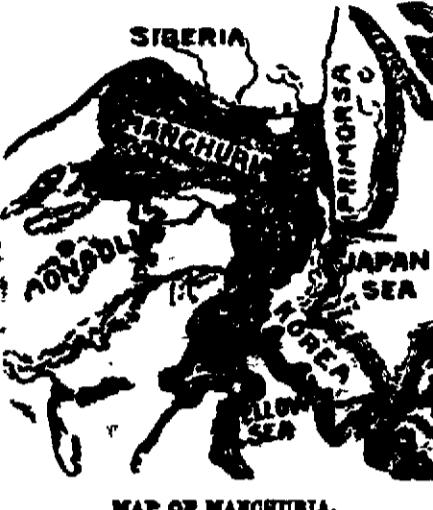
CHINESE PROVINCE TO WHICH EVER OF THE WORLD ARE TURNED.

Physical Characteristics of the Land Now Occupied by Russia—Its Wealth and Population—Ancient Name of China's King.

Russia's demand upon China that rich province of the Chinese empire, shall remain virtually under the control of the czar has attracted the attention of the civilized world to the comparatively unknown part of the Celestial Kingdom which lies nearest to Japan.

Geographically Manchuria is that part of China which lies north of Korea and south of Siberia. It is bounded on the north by the Amur river, dividing it from Siberia; on the east the Ussuri river and a land boundary separates it from another part of Siberia, which here lies between it and the Japan sea, and to which entrance or outlet is had by the port of Vladivostok; on the south are the kingdom of Korea and the Yellow sea.

The province of Manchuria forms the northeastern corner of the Chinese empire. The character of the country is diversified, the mountains



MAP OF MANCHURIA.

being in the northwest and in the east, and a chain of mountains also divides it from Korea.

Although most of the nations which have protested against the czar's continued occupation of Manchuria have only a commercial interest in the future of the province, the fear that they may be shut out seems to pervade several of the leading manufacturing countries of Europe, more especially England and Germany. Japan, too, strongly resents the idea that Russia shall maintain a foothold in China so near the dominions of the mikado.

Manchuria, while only a comparatively small part of China, is no petty province. It is a great, rich and well populated kingdom in itself. Its wealth is varied, consisting of agricultural and mineral products, neither of which has been developed to anything like the possibilities of the country under the reign of the Chinese. The province of Manchuria contains about 260,000 square miles and a population of about 20,000,000.

Russia entered Manchuria during the Boxer uprising in 1900, when she asserted that the Chinese crossed the frontier into Siberia. She drove the invaders out, overran Manchuria, pun-

ishing the Chinese, restored order and has since been administering the territory. Previous to her formal occupation of the province, however, and even since the China-Japan war, Russia has been busy in Manchuria. Several thousand miles of railways have been built, and during the past two years \$20,000,000 has been spent in building a single city, now ready for occupancy, and an open port.

Nor is Dairen the only city Russia has built in Manchuria. Harbin, on the Sungari river, where the railroads meet, was founded in 1890 and is now a city of finely paved streets, electric lights, business houses and machine shops that employ foreign and native workmen by the thousand. Everywhere along the lines of railway new towns have sprung up.

Previous to the occupation of Manchuria by Russia there were a number of towns called cities, but with the exception of Mukden, the capital, none of them deserved the appellation. Mukden is considered a holy city, because it was the ancient residence of the reigning family. Near the city is situated the tomb of the ancient royalties of Manchuria.

With regard to the occupation of the province by Russia one fact is apparent. Whether or not the czar remains in control, he has done much for the progress of civilization in this hitherto almost unknown country.

STUBBORN BOER PATRIOTS.

Strange Mission of Major and Mrs. Pretorius to Bermuda.

Major and Mrs. Pretorius, who have just arrived in this country from the city of Pretoria, South Africa, made the 10,000 mile journey on a remarkable mission. During the South African war, it will be recalled, 6,000 Boer prisoners were sent to Bermuda. As soon as peace was declared England



MRS. PRETORIUS.

sent them back to South Africa in ships as fast as they took the oath of allegiance. Among the prisoners were eighty-two young Boers who refused to take the oath and are still confined in the Bermuda prison pens. It is the mission of Mr. and Mrs. Pretorius to try to induce these men to acknowledge the sovereignty of England.

Major Pretorius was one of the most brilliant of the Boer leaders during their fight for freedom.

ORDER OF BALDHEADS.

Why Senator Hanna Is Not Eligible to Cleveland's Odd Club.

About the oddest organization in this country is that just formed in the city of Cleveland, O., the membership of which is restricted to men who are without hair on the top of their craniums. It is called the Baldheaded Men's Club and Protective association, and no one who has even a



FRANK M. DREW.

sign of hair upon the top of his head, in the "place where the wool ought to grow," is eligible to join.

The promoters of this club are Frank M. Drew, manager of the Star theater of Cleveland, and Dr. E. E. Beaman, "the gum man."

"The club will have a long waiting list," said Mr. Drew. "On this will be the names of the men who are rapidly approaching baldness, but who do not yet possess the requisite smoothness of pate. Among these are Senator Mark Hanna and Mayor Tom L. Johnson."

CUPID CAPTURES EDITOR.

Mrs. William R. Hearst, Wife of the Newspaper Publisher.

While the friends of William Randolph Hearst, the newspaper publisher, had known for some time that he contemplated matrimony, his recent marriage to Miss Millicent Willson in Grace church, New York, was a surprise.

Mrs. Hearst is a native of New York city and has just passed her twenty-first birthday. She is the daughter of George H. Willson, president of a music publishing company.

William Randolph Hearst is a son of the late Senator Hearst of California



ROYAL TOMB AT MUKDEN.

ish the Chinese, restored order and has since been administering the territory. Previous to her formal occupation of the province, however, and even since the China-Japan war, Russia has been busy in Manchuria. Several thousand miles of railways have been built, and during the past two years \$20,000,000 has been spent in building a single city, now ready for occupancy, and an open port.

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Second Methodist Church, Kittery

—Rev. E. C. Andrews, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 12:00 p. m. Epworth league meeting at 6:00 p. m. Evening service at 7:00 p. m. All are cordially invited.

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[For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests]

You want local news? Read the Herald for local news than all other local do es combined. Try it.

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1903.

A strange and embarrassing state of affairs exists at the Maine state hospital for the insane, where about 550 patients, many of them afflicted with a type of insanity which would make them dangerous if they were at large, are illegally restrained of their liberty, and all liable to discharge if friends or relatives make a demand therefor. For thirty years it has been the law in Maine that a person certified as being insane by two respectable physicians could be committed to the hospital without a public hearing in court, and under this law several thousand persons have been committed, first and last. Within a year or so relatives of several patients wished to secure control of them, and the cases were taken to the supreme court on the ground that the patients were illegally held by the state, their commitment to the asylum being unconstitutional in that it had been made without their having a hearing, without which the constitution says no person shall be deprived of liberty. The supreme court upheld this contention, and under this decision several patients, some of them said by the asylum officials to be unsafe to be at large, have been taken away by their friends. To remedy this state of affairs the legislature at its late session passed a law requiring that any person alleged to be insane shall be duly served with legal notice of a hearing, which shall be held before the officials of the city or town where the alleged insane person has his home, and at which two reputable physicians must swear to the fact of insanity; and then the municipal officials must sign the commitment papers. This, however, does not legalize the unconstitutional commitments of the previous thirty years, nor could this be effected by any law the legislature could pass. The only way in which the state's custody of the large number of patients now at the hospital can be made legal, is to have each patient be given a hearing under the new law, and if found insane, be recommitted; but to effect this the patients would have to be sent to their several homes all over the state, or the municipal officers of every city and town in the state that has patients at the hospital would have to visit Augusta to hold the hearings required. Either of these plans would cost the state a large sum of money, and neither seems entirely practicable; so probably the matter will be allowed to drift along, and the 550 patients will continue to be illegally held, as they have been, unless their release is demanded individually. It is not probable that a great many such demands will be made, although some have been. Such a law as the supreme court has decided to be unconstitutional should never have existed, anyway; the possibility of wrong and oppression under any dark-lantern method of committing persons to an insane asylum is altogether too great; the new law is better.

himself from becoming excessively popular.

What Parkhurst and Bryan lack in quality of oratory they make up in quantity.

It really looks as if some people got married just for the fun of being divorced.

It would be hard on the Columbia to make her defend the cup for the third time.

Herreshoff is a clever man, but we can't help wishing that Ned Burgess was still living.

Who will be the most prominent candidate for the democratic nomination a month hence?

It looks as if the coal trust would stick to an agreement if it happened to be for its own advantage to do so.

Charles M. Schwab doesn't propose to give up a job as profitable as that of president of the steel trust until he has to.

The spectacle of a rabid anti-trust paper supporting Cleveland for the presidency is funnier than anything on the vaudeville stage.

Denis Tavulari, the Greek tragedian, is an American visitor. We've no doubt that Denis is pretty good, but we'll put our money on Richard Mansfield.

The New York police are pretty sure that they found the body of a man in a barrel and they are inclined to believe that somebody put the body there.

Turkey is in hard luck. When she makes diplomatic representations, the government to which they are addressed won't even take the trouble to offer excuses.

Gen. Tracy thinks that the triple alliance backed down in Venezuela because its members were a wee bit afraid. We arrived at that conclusion ourselves, sometime ago.

Prof. Caldwell of Northwestern university thinks that whiskey is less harmful than tea or coffee. This is the professor's way of admitting that he likes a little taste, once in a while.

Capt. Pershing is the sort of individual who, when he starts for a place, keeps on going until he gets there. If the Moros get in the way they are quite likely to get out or get hurt.

An Englishman just returned from the Philippines is talking about the American failure. With the Somaliland record before them, we should think that Englishmen had enough to think about in connection with their own affairs.

KING EDWARD IN PARIS.

It is doubtful if there is a particle of political significance in the enthusiastic reception accorded the King of Great Britain by the French government and populace, and, knowing the French temperament, the circumstance is only of passing interest. It is only a few months ago that the Parisians underwent an especially virulent attack of Anglophobia, in which the gens de peu gathered in droves before the news booths to purchase cartoons of Queen Victoria so shocking to common decency that the French government was compelled to suppress them, more out of self respect than through fear of a diplomatic incident. During the Boer war the French press inflamed the popular hatred of the British to a foolish pitch, and so offensive was this national antipathy that English tourists gave Paris a wide berth to save themselves courtesy and even insult.

Every time the mysterious "alliance between Russia and France" has been celebrated, as is done every time Russia looks pleasant across the Rhine, the French gesticulate menacingly across the channel.

And yet, though England may be said to be the traditional enemy of France, with bitter memories reaching from Joan of Arc to Napoleon, it will not be forgotten that in the Crimea France and England were allies in war against France's present bo-

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som friend, Russia. France is nothing if not mercurial, and she has done more paradoxical things in her history than this last symptom of falling in a new entente cordiale upon the callous neck of John Bull. Will we hear of a Franco-British alliance next?

For the nonce, at least, Frenchmen have forgotten Egypt and the cutting slurs of the London press. Belle France is throwing kisses across to the chalk cliffs of cold Albion and tacitly protesting, "I never meant it!"

If France were less of a coquette in her popular demonstrations and diplomacy, we might think we saw something significant in King Edward's visit and reception at a time when the Manchurian trouble is so acute as to threaten open hostilities between Russia and Japan. It is understood that England, as the ally of Japan, is pledged to confront in arms any power that joins with Russia against Japan; should war be declared over Manchuria, and since France, of all nations, would be the one to go to Russia's aid, there ought to be significance in the late Parisian ecstasies over Britannia's Edward. It ought to be taken as earnest of the prayed-for era when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together.

But the cynical, knowing world will take the incident for what it is worth—nothing. No nation can "smile and smile and be a villain still" with more suavity and grace than France, and France would not be herself if she were not polite to a guest whose coming meant millions to the shopkeepers of "gay Paree."

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS APPLYING TO DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

For the general information of farmers, stock-owners and dealers the following is given as the situation at the present time relating to the transportation of domestic animals between New Hampshire and adjacent states:

New Hampshire: By order of the United States Government no cattle, sheep, goats or other ruminating animals, or swine can be taken out of this state. No cattle can be brought into this state, excepting as stated below, and then only on permits issued by the State Board of Cattle Commissioners of New Hampshire.

Massachusetts: No cattle or other animals mentioned above can be Massachusetts by order of the United States department of agriculture.

This order absolutely prohibits the admission of Massachusetts cattle to New Hampshire for pasturing this season.

Vermont: Cattle may be brought from Vermont into New Hampshire upon a permit issued by the State Board of Cattle Commissioners of New Hampshire, excepting from the towns of Weathersfield, Cavendish, Ludlow, Weston, Andover, Cheshire, and Springfield in Windsor county, and Londonderry, Grafton, and Athens in Windham county.

Maine: Cattle will be admitted to New Hampshire from Maine on permits issued by this board.

Special Notice: Cattle will be admitted to New Hampshire as above stated upon the following conditions: If it is desired to bring in cattle for pasturing, to be returned at the close of the season, the owner should apply to this board for a proper form of blank application. The animals must then pass a physical examination by a competent veterinary surgeon to exclude tuberculosis and other communicable diseases, and his certificate together with the application of the owner forwarded to this board, when a permit will be duly issued.

Cattle to be brought into this state for other than pasturing or exhibition purposes must first be tested with tuberculin by a competent veterinary surgeon, and his certificate filed with this board, when a permit will be issued to admit such animals as have been proven by this test to be free from tuberculosis.

The above are, in substance, the present requirements, for any violation of which heavy penalties are attached.

May 8, 1903.

IRVING A. WATSON,
President.

THE IDLE OBSERVER.

The Grafford club has practically concluded its work for the present year and the members will now rest from the intellectual labors which have occupied them since last fall. The season has been a most successful one and much good work has been done in the various fields of effort.

In my opinion, the Grafford club is an organization of which Portsmouth may justly be proud. Since it was founded, it has done more than most of us realize to promote the mental welfare, if such a phrase is allowable, not of its own members solely, but of the people of the city in general. It has worked to give the women of Portsmouth a broader and fuller life and has, to a great extent, broken down the social barriers, which for years prevented our people from working together in harmony for the common good.

One thing that I have noticed in my own dealings with the clever women of the club is that the newspaper men are always treated with perfect courtesy and aided in every way to secure full and complete accounts of the different functions given under club auspices.

This fact should not be worthy of particular comment; but, sad to relate, it is. Many people expect the papers to publish elaborate stories of the affairs in which they are interested, but when the reporter comes to them for information they give him an icy stare and tell him that they have no time to talk with him then. If he comes around a couple of hours later, perhaps after his paper has gone to press, they may be able to spare him a minute or two.

The lover of flowers or the person with an eye for beauty will be well repaid for the trouble of taking a walk through Winter street, even if he has to go considerably out of his way to do it. In the yard of Miss Mary L. Hazlett there is a magnolia in full bloom and it is one of the handsomest sights ever saw. The great bush or tree, or whatever it may be called, is a mass of blossoms and Nature has done some of her best work in the shading of the delicate tints of the flowers. The city dweller, even though his city may be a small one, has few opportunities to know Nature in best moods, but such an opportunity is furnished to the person who strolls through Winter street.

It is different with the Grafford club. Whenever I have had occasion to seek out one of its members, I have never failed to get the information I wanted, when I wanted it, and have always been treated as if I were a human being. In some instances, where the Grafford club was not concerned, I have wondered if the person I was trying to induce to tell me something of vital importance to the story on which I was engaged, looked upon me as a servant or merely as a wooden Indian.

in The Herald of Thursday I took occasion to say a word or two for the Portsmouth High school baseball team and now I am going to offer a bit of friendly criticism. It is this: The first intimation that the local papers had that there was a team at the High school was when the announcement appeared in the papers of Newburyport that the school of that city had arranged a game with Portmouth High.

This is hardly as it should be. The manager of the local school team should have given this bit of news to the papers as soon as the date was settled. The Portsmouth dailies should not be forced to go out of town for local news. It is to the advantage of the P. H. S. boys to keep their athletic teams before the public and the only way they can do this effectively is by giving the newspapers all the items of interest. I hope that they won't forget the reporters next time.

I hear that there is likely to be something of an automobile boom in Portsmouth this summer. Rumor has it that several new machines will soon appear on the streets and that there will be one or two big gasoline vehicles among the number. If this is so, we may have a chance to judge for ourselves, ere long, whether the caustic criticisms of the automobileists of other cities have been justified or not.

WALTER WINS AGAIN.

Walter Woods won another game for Jersey City on Thursday. The opposing team was the Worcester aggregation and it was the opening contest on the Jersey City grounds. The Worcester batsmen gave Walter little trouble except in the seventh inning. The score was eight to six.

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We will give special attention to the

care and management of these lots.

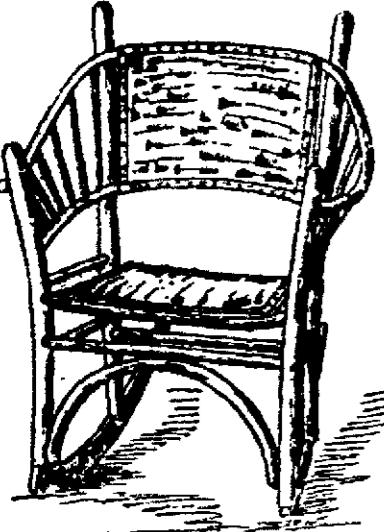
In addition to work at the cemeteries, however, we will manage

the care of the marshes. They go straight to

the root of the trouble, relieve the disease

and cure the affected parts, and give

Summer Furniture EXETER EVENTS.



Our stock of Summer Furniture is now ready for your inspection.

The collection is much larger and more complete than ever before.

We wish to call particular attention to the "Old Hickory" Chairs, "Old Hickory" Rockers, "Old Hickory" Settees and "Old Hickory" Tables for the piazza or summer house. This is the most serviceable and at the same time the attractive Furniture ever made for outdoor use. It is constructed of Natural Old Hickory Wood, put together with hand-forged iron bolts and will stand the hardest kind of usage for years. It embraces the three most important and durable features of Summer Furniture—*Comfort, Durability and Low Price.*

This season we will show a full assortment of the famous "UNDOR" Porch Shades in all colors and sizes.

PORTSMOUTH FURNITURE COMPANY,
LARGEST COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
IN THE STATE, OPP. B. & M. STATION.

W.E. Paul
RANGES
AND
PARLOR STOVES
KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS

Everything to be found in a First-class Kitchen Furnishing Store, such as Tinware (both grades), Enamelled Ware (both grades), Nickel Ware, Wooden Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, Oil Heaters, Carpet Sweepers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Cake Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

Many useful articles will be found on the 8c and 10c counters.

Please consider that in this no will be found some of the

Most Useful and Acceptable Holiday Gift

39 to 45 Market Street

H. W. NICKERSON

LICENSED EMBALMER

FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

6 Daniel Street, Portsmouth.

Calls by night at residence, 9 Miller Avenue, or 11 Gates street will receive prompt attention.

Telephone at office and residence.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
Double Tenement Dwelling House,
No. 4 Union St.

For particulars apply to

JOHN SISE & CO.,
3 MARKET SQUARE.

Yale Takes The Academy Team Into Camp.

ANNUAL BAKING CONTEST AT ROBINSON SEMINARY.

The Chronicle Man Interviews A Prominent No License Advocate.

THINGS SAID AND DONE IN OUR NEIGHBORING COUNTY SEAT.

Exeter, May 8.

In a very interesting game on the campus this morning, Yale defeated Phillips-Exeter by a score of 8 to 3. Exeter made nearly as many hits as her opponents, but was unable to bunch them. This was due to Allen, who was very effective at critical moments. For three innings not a man on either team got past second base. During this time but one hit was made. This was one by Cook, directly over first base.

In the fourth inning Cooney got a double, stole second and came home on Libby's hit. In her half of the inning Yale landed on Cook rather heavily, securing four hits. This together with two free passes netted the collegians four runs. In this inning Chittenden got a double.

Yale scored in three other innings but Exeter was unable to get a man across the plate until the eighth. Then Cooney started off with a hit and Heim was allowed to walk. Allen did not like the looks of Libby and so he hit him. With the bases full, Kent placed a double in deep right. Cooney and Heim scored, but Libby was caught at the plate, Cote and O'Brien making the assists and Winslow the put out.

Took all together Exeter put up a very good game, although it was not quite up to the standard set in the Princeton game. Cendella was called to his home by a death in the family and Cashin played his first game at short and did very well, one of his stops being little short of wonderful. This is the second game that Cook has pitched this year and he showed the effects of the hard strain long before it was over. The majority of the Yale hits came towards the close. The fielding of Cooney and Flock and the batting of Cooney were the Exeter features. O'Brien was Yale's star. The catch of a high swift liner by Metcalf was the best play of the game. The score:

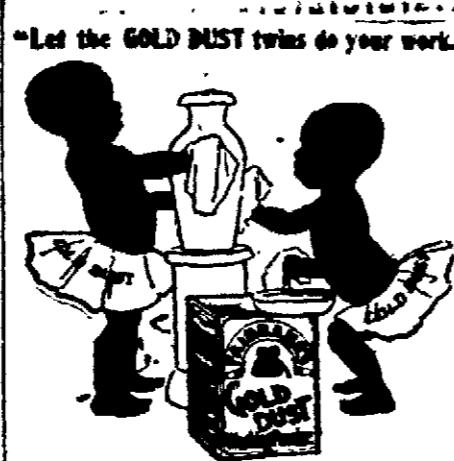
YALE.

	a.b.	r.b.h.	p.o.	a.e.
Metcalf, s.s.	3	1	2	1
Barnes, l.f.	5	0	1	4
Thorn, c.f.	5	1	1	2
Cote, r.f.	2	1	0	3
O'Brien, 2b.	3	3	1	2
O'Rourke, 3b.	4	1	2	0
Winslow, c.	4	0	0	6
Chittenden, 1b.	4	1	2	9
Allen, p.	4	0	1	0
Total,	34	8	10	27
EXETER.				8
Cashin, s.s.	3	0	0	2
Flock, l.f.	5	0	0	3
Cooney, c.	5	2	2	3
Heim, c.f.	3	1	0	0
Libby, 2b.	3	0	2	2
Kent, r.f.	4	0	1	1
Hamill, 1b.	2	0	0	7
Evans, 3b.	2	0	0	5
McCook, 3b.	3	0	1	1
Toombs, 3b.	1	0	0	0
Cook, p.	4	0	2	0
Total,	35	3	8	24
Innings,	1	2	3	4
Yale,	0	0	4	1
Exeter,	0	0	0	1

Earned runs—Yale, 3. Two base hits—Thorn, O'Brien, Chittenden, Cooney and Kent. Three base hits—Metcalf. Stolen base—Thorn, Cote, Cooney, Kent, McCook. Sacrifice hits—Metcalf and Cote. First base on balls—By Allen, 3; By Cook, 3. Hit by pitched balls—By Allen, 1. Struck out—By Allen, 5; By Cook, 3. Time 1:55. Umpire J. B. Pendleton.

As license or no license is the all absorbing topic here at present, The Herald representative has endeavored to secure an expression of opinion on both sides of the controversy.

While the license people claimed a victory for their side they did not care to advance many arguments or to estimate their strength, but all who favored no license were brimful of reasons and arguments, and most



As a cleaner soap doesn't begin to compare with

GOLD DUST.

GOLD DUST does more work, better work and does it cheaper. It saves backs as well as pocketbooks. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, New York, Boston, St. Louis. Makers of OVAL FAIRY SOAP.

The exercises took place in the chapel, and as has always been the case was largely attended. The leaves of the competitors were prepared at home and the numbered offerings were exhibited upon long tables, presenting a tempting picture. There were more contestants than ever before and the competition was keen.

The annual address, which though a past custom, is delivered by some distinguished woman invited to speak at the school, was delivered by Mrs. Margaret Deland of Boston on "The Duty of Happiness." Mrs. Deland is a noted author and she proved herself to be a pleasing speaker. A feature of the afternoon was an exhibition by the sewing classes.

The judges were Rev. and Mrs. Beard of Durham, Mrs. Edward Otis, Mrs. Henry A. Shute and Mrs. J. C. Kirkland. They made these awards of prizes: First, Miss Helen Brown; second, Mrs. Ida Moore; third, Miss Pearl Amen.

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On being asked the reason for this feeling of confidence one of them remarked: "We have the best of reasons for believing the town will go no license next Tuesday. In the first place the majority of our voters are intelligent, thinking people who have weighed this matter in their minds and believe that present conditions are better than they would be under a license system. It is not very many years ago that we had in Exeter what there would probably be now under license, twenty or more open saloons. Many of our merchants were in business then and they did not find business better or collections easier than at present. Neither do they or any other thinking persons believe, that with our laboring population spending from a fifth to a quarter of their wages in the saloons (this would be but half a dozen beers a day) that business will materially increase under license. There is only a certain amount of money earned in Exeter at present, no one claims that this amount will be increased by license, and how the merchants are to receive any more than they do now after the saloons have taken out their share is a problem hard to solve.

"The added amount of outside trade that would be induced to come here would be exceedingly small and would be more than offset by the slower payments and losses occasioned by the money spent in the saloons by the townspeople, and which, of course, could not then be used in payment of the grocery and clothing bills.

"For these same reasons, real estate owners, who have houses to let, wish for no license, and other real estate and property owners not enjoyed with the prospect of lower taxes caused by the amount contributed by license when they stop to realize what a small amount that will be when the license commissioners have finished with the expense account and the remainder has to be divided with the county. When the added expense of adequate police protection under the new conditions is taken into account together with the amount that will have to be expended for the poor, which is always more when there are saloons, there will be a pitifully small amount left.

"And for this small sum what have they got?—A town changed, from a clean, law abiding place, where young men can walk the streets and not be continually tempted to become drunkards and where a drunken man is an unusual sight, so unusual in fact, as to attract universal notice and comment, when there are no street brawls and fights and women can feel as safe upon the streets as at their own firesides,—to noisy, brawling streets, reeking with the fumes of stale beer, thrown in front of the saloons to catch the unwary, drunken men everywhere for your children to become accustomed to the sight of streets unsafe for women unattended after nightfall and worst of all an unknown number of places which will put forth every effort to induce young men to enter and become regular patrons.

"These were the conditions here with open saloons a few years ago and there is every reason to believe they would return with the return of the saloons.

"Responsible men, who are owners of property, will hesitate before they take up themselves this fearful responsibility for the sake of saving a few pennies on their tax bills.

"All persons who have the price may take out licenses here, not only those in Exeter, but from any of the towns which border upon it.

"These are only a few of the many reasons why Exeter will be found in the no license column of towns and cities after next Tuesday."

The thirteenth annual bread baking contest for prizes of \$6.00, \$3.00 and \$2.00 offered by William Burlingame, one of the trustees, was held by the classes in domestic sciences at the Robinson Female seminary this afternoon, the event marking the close of the year's course in cooking.

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SPEAK OUT.

The Searchlight of Publicity Is Pissed Off Portsmouth People.

Publicity is what the people want. Let the public speak on the subject.

There has been too much claim—too little proof.

There is only one kind of proof for a Portsmouth citizen;

The experience of people we know.

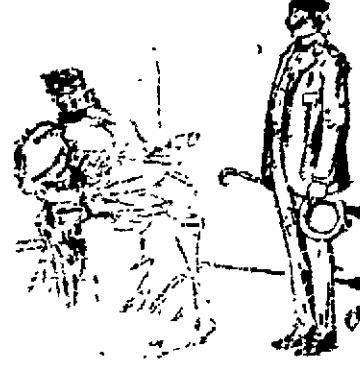
When friends and neighbors are done.

No question about such evidence. This kind of proof backs every box of Doan's Kidney Pills.

Here is a case of it.

Mr. William R. Weston, of 1 Woodbury avenue, says—"For a year or more I had kidney trouble, sometimes attacking me more severely than others. In every instance I had more or less dizziness, backache, soreness over the kidneys, pains shooting up between the shoulders or down the thighs and too frequent action of the kidney secretions. I read about Doan's Kidney Pills and I got a box at Philbrick's pharmacy in the Franklin block. Well, they went right to the spot at once. I can honestly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.



LOW PRICES.

Many people about Low Prices. They are low—so is the quality of the work. We offer low prices and we back up our statement with a good strong reason. We can make the best building—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many factors. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you pay for us.

HAUGH,
LADIES' AND GENTS TAILOR
20 High Street.

STANDARD BRANCH

Newark cement

400 barrels of the above Cement Just Landed

THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT

Has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the

Principal Government and Other Public Works,

and is received the commendation of the most Architects and Engineers, government purposes requiring cement should not be used. Obtain the best.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN H. VOUGHTON

7-20-4

10c CIGAR

LITTLE GOLD DUST

Havana filled 5c. cigars are now having the largest sales in their history. Quality counts. For sale by all first class dealers.

R. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr.,
Manchester, N. H.

COAL AND WOOD

C. E. WALKER & CO.,
Commission Merchant

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Coal and Wood

Office Car. Steam and Water 21s.

SIR THOMAS AT HOME

The Lipton Country Seat In Southgate, England.

HOOT AUTO RUN FROM LONDON.

Osidge Is the Charming and Luxurious Rural Retreat Where the Great Merchant and Sportsman Spends His Leisure Hours.

[Special Correspondence.]

London, May 1.—With the story of Sir Thomas Lipton's ambition to win the America's cup the readers of newspapers both in this country and in the United States are pretty thoroughly familiar. Perhaps so many do not know so much about the daily life of this successful merchant and fine sportsman who now for the third time is devoting his energies and a good bit of his cash to the winning of this most coveted trophy of the sea.

Sir Thomas Lipton is a man of marvelous activities. He runs more than 100 stores in various parts of the world, raises tea in Ceylon, kills hogs in Chicago, has warehouses in Calcutta and Colombo, makes ginger ale in Dublin, has canning factories all over England and Scotland, carries the bacon and eggs of Ireland, contracts for supplies for the British army and navy, makes candy in London, is purveyor of delicatessen to kings and princes and does hundreds of other things any one of which might be regarded as sufficient to keep any ordinary man busy, but yet he finds time to entertain his friends and associates at one of the most charming country houses in England.

Sir Thomas Lipton's country seat, Osidge, where he spends many of his leisure hours, is in Southgate, just outside of London, half an hour's spin with his American auto after from the central office of his great and varied enterprises in the British metropolis. As yet only a part of Southgate has been invaded by the builder of modern houses and, although it is almost within the suburbs of London, there is here still to be found the village green, with its old tavern and rows of majestic elm and oak trees shading the lanes which answer for streets. True, when the railroad came, New Southgate, as it is called, was built up about the station, with its rows of stone houses designed in imitation of London dwellings. A mile away, however, Old Southgate is so far apart from it that years will probably elapse before it is converted from a hamlet into a town of today and loses the charm of an English countryside.

Hamlet is perhaps the best name for Old Southgate, as it is made up principally of dainty villas and neat cottages, and on its outskirts are a dozen or more country seats, among which Osidge is conspicuous. The visitor as he strolls along the quiet highways momentarily expects to hear the sound of the horn as the lumbering coach rumbles up to the door of the Cherry Tree inn. The coach has passed away, but the red coats of the hunters and the tilting black and white of the hound pack are frequently seen as they mount the hedgerow or go full cry along the road itself at times.

Frequently the hunters issue from the gates of Osidge, for Sir Thomas is fond of following the dogs. The stables of Osidge contain from twenty-five to thirty horses at all times, many of them excellent cross country mounts. Sir Thomas' favorite hunter is a fine black foaled in Kentucky's blue grass pastures. She is almost a perfect animal and can clear a six foot hedge with ease. From the next stall the groom brings out a jumper bought from the former Prince of Wales' stud and prize winner at several of the horse shows of last year. He is a noble bay, gentle as a kitten and possessing wonderful speed and endurance. The stables also contain a pair of coaches from the former

of the horses where the Lipton orchids are fast becoming the finest in England. The blossoms bloom and wither and "cast their sweetness on the desert air" for the gardener to snip. Not any of them are gathered by soft hands that enhance their value by arrangement throughout the rooms of the mansion. There is no ripple of laughter in the corridors, no rustle of silk on the stairs. By no chance does a carelessly discarded glove spoil the contour of a silk upholstered chair or a lace parasol hide its head beneath the sofa's cushions. The atmosphere of Osidge lacks the palpitating stir which denotes the presence feminine, and one wonders how splendid might be the entertainments in this masculine mansion if such a one as Sir Thomas would choose should supply the touch that is missing.

But perhaps after Sir Thomas has won the America's cup, which is just now his chief ambition, he may be surer to some one of the myriad of girls who storm the Lipton citadel which is garrisoned by one who is courtier to all, but suitor to none. "One thing at a time" has been his lifelong motto, and the one thing now is the "Hitting of the cup." Although his name has been associated with several titled women who have been mentioned as the future mistresses of Osidge, he is still "heart whole and fancy free," and so he seems inclined to remain. This fact, however, does not bar the women from visiting his country seat, and at the frequent house parties which are given some of the most noted sports women are usually among the guests.

Since the era of the automobile Sir Thomas has used his touring car and runabout in going to and from business over the smooth highway which extends from Southgate to London. Osidge, however, is one of his country seats of the island. The art centers of the continent have been searched for paintings, bronzes, bridle and statuary to adorn the interior, while most of the furniture is of mahogany carved in intricate antique designs.

Although the house is filled with the memories of the royal chase of Bedford, of Lord Newhaven, the Duke of Chandos and the immortal Lamb, Sharpe, Turner and Thomas Hood, the most conspicuous works of art in the mansion are the portraits of Sir Thom-

as mother and father. And, though the wide corridors are carpeted and hung with rugs and tapestries that are priceless treasures with paintings by the old masters and the best of the modern school, with sculpture and art treasures, the loss of that palatial home adds his keenest pride and pleasure in pointing to the portraits of the old folks who lived and died on the banks of the Clyde before his great success was achieved.

Take along the house there are many signs of Sir Thomas' tastes as an all around sportsman, although he America's cup the readers of newspapers both in this country and in the United States are pretty thoroughly familiar. Perhaps so many do not know so much about the daily life of this successful merchant and fine sportsman who now for the third time is devoting his energies and a good bit of his cash to the winning of this most covetous trophy of the sea.

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land.

Noted modern artists. Usually his favorite fowling piece leans against one wall, while coach whips and crops are also noticeable. One side of the room is nearly filled with a library which comprises not only works by Kipling and Doyle and other authors of today, but the standard English poets, while the names of several American writers are also conspicuous.

The grounds of Osidge embrace about 150 acres, and a considerable portion of this is devoted to the raising of grain, vegetables and hay for the horses, but one of the best golf links in Great Britain has been laid off, while the grounds immediately around the mansion have been treated by an expert landscape gardener. From both the front and rear porches stretch away broad lawns bordered with flower beds and shrubbery, while statuary and vases containing flowering plants enhance the effect. The owner has included some American ideas in beautifying the grounds, and they do not have the primness which is so often noted in England, although they are kept in perfect condition. But a few steps from the house itself are the hot-houses, four in number, where not only vegetables, but flowers for winter decoration, are raised in abundance. Over an acre is also devoted to what is called the summer flower garden, where can be seen not only English, but American, blooms developed almost to perfection by the expert horticulturist who is in charge.

Yet with all the beauty and grandeur of Osidge and its surroundings there is something lacking. It is after all only "bachelor's quarters."

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DICKENS' EDEN SOLD

SCENE OF MARTIN CHuzzlewit's AMERICAN EXPERIENCES.

The Books Town of Marion City, Mo., Where Mark Twain Got His Inspiration For Colonel Mulberry Sellers' Metropolis of Napoleon.

[Special Correspondence.]

Palmira, Mo., May 1.—The record in the county clerk's office here of the transfer of 4,650 acres of Mississippian bottom land located about six miles east of this city to H. C. Hoisington of St. Louis for a consideration of \$115,000 reveals the story of the sudden rise and precipitous fall of Marion City, with which the names of two of the most famous characters of modern fiction are associated. These characters are Marion Chuzzlewit and Colonel Mulberry Sellers, the former created by Charles Dickens and the latter by Mark Twain.

Marion City was founded by Colonel William Muldrow in 1840, being located on the Mississippi river about midway between Hannibal, Mo., and Quincy, Ill. Although widely known, after the manner of many boom cities of that period, as the coming metropolis of the Mississippi valley, it never got beyond the paper stage and collapsed just prior to the visit of the great English novelist in 1842.

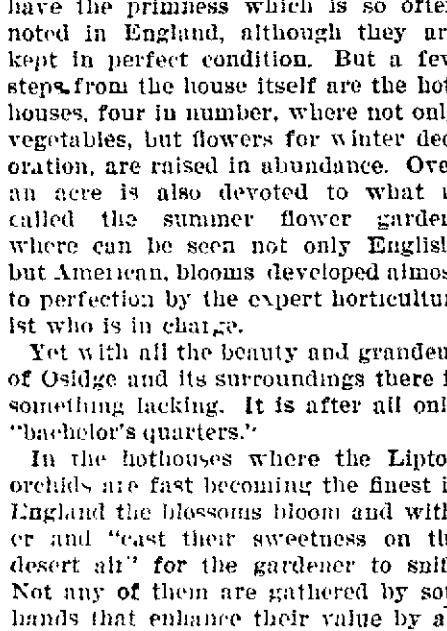
It will be recalled that Dickens found on that occasion many things about this country which offended his English sense of propriety. Among them was Marion City. When he returned to his native land he proceeded to lampoon us in a most caustic manner, and as one of the vehicles in which to turn loose his satire he wrote "Martin Chuzzlewit."

As Dickens tells the story, Martin Chuzzlewit visited the United States and came as far west as Missouri, where he invested his money and that of Mark Tapley, his servant, in the boom town of Eden. This imaginary Eden was in reality Marion City. On their way west Martin and Mark fell in with one General Choke, who introduced them to the agent of the boom town. He showed them a beautiful map of the wonderful young town, with its market place, public buildings and busy streets, and they invested, Chuzzlewit being assured that there was not an architect in the city. A couple of days later they took a boat up the river to the place. This, according to Dickens' story, is what they found:

As they proceeded farther on their tracks and came more and more toward their journey's end the monotonous desolation of the scene increased to that degree that for any redeeming feature it presented to their eyes they might have entered, in the body, on the grim domains of giant despair—a flat morass, with fallen timber; a marsh, on which the good growth of the earth seemed to have been wrecked and cast away.

At last they stopped. At Eden too. The waters of the deluge might have left it long enough before it was flooded with slime and matted growth was the hideous swamp which bore that name.

There being no depth of water close in shore, they landed from the vessel's boat, with all their goods beside them. There



"THE THRIVING CITY OF EDEN AS IT APPEARED ON PAPER."

[From the first edition of "Martin Chuzzlewit" (1842), illustrated by Phiz.]

were a few log houses visible among the dark trees—the best cow shed of a rude stable—but for the wharfs, the market place, the public buildings.

"Here comes an Edener," said Mark, and come one did.

They told the man the nature of their purchase and inquired where it lay. Close to his own dwelling, he said, so close that he had used it for a storehouse for some corn. He then gave them to understand, as an additional scrap of local chit-chat, that he had buried the last proprietor with his own hands.

This dismal picture of Eden was doubtless an exaggeration of the real Marion City, but it served Dickens' purpose of illustrating a peculiar phase of American life that did not please his fancy.

Thirty years after Charles Dickens wrote his description of the place Mark Twain, collaborating with Charles Dudley Warner, wrote "The Gilded Age," in which is told the story of Colonel Mulberry Sellers, who in real life was Colonel William Muldrow. Having lived within a few miles of the departed Marion City and being familiar with its history and that of Colonel Muldrow, it was not strange that Clemens should have selected it as one of the striking events of a "golden age." Here it was that Colonel Mulberry Sellers, Mark Twain's creation of the most exaggerated type of the visionary man, proposed to build a great metropolis of the west which under the name of Napoleon was to conquer the commercial world.

In its essential features the story of Colonel Mulberry Sellers' Napoleon was not materially different from that of the Eden in which Martin Chuzzlewit was born. The art centers of the continent have been searched for paintings, bronzes, bridle and statuary to adorn the interior, while most of the furniture is of mahogany carved in intricate antique designs.

Although the house is filled with the

memories of the royal chase of Bedford, of Lord Newhaven, the Duke of Chandos and the immortal Lamb, Sharpe, Turner and Thomas Hood, the most conspicuous works of art in the

mansion are the portraits of Sir Thom-

TOLD ABOUT AUTHORS.

Norwell Harben Gets a New View-point of His Profession.

[Special Correspondence.]

Chicago, May 1.—Will N. Harben, author of "The Substitute," cites an instance of great detective perspicacity. A short time ago Mr. Harben, connecting the loss of some of Mrs. Harben's jewels with the departure of a housemaid, forthwith called a detective, who interviewed the maid and promptly exonerated her.

"I guess the jewel'll turn up al right," he said, looking significantly at the author.

"How's that?" asked Mr. Harben, a bit surprised.

"Oh, nothing particular. The girl says you ain't got any regular occupation."

That was somewhat hard on a self-respecting author, so Mr. Harben called



"I GUESS THE JEWEL'LL TURN UP ALL RIGHT."

his visitor's attention to certain of his novels and in particular to a detective story.

"Yes," nodded the detective, with satisfaction, on seeing that last; "you're a writing' chap, and you needn't copy for a new detective story, so you just—hid the jewelry. Well, good day, sir."

Mrs. Harben's jewels have not yet been recovered.

When the transfer of R. H. Russell's business to the Harpers was being accomplished, it is related that Mr. Ade was taken to see Mr. William C. Whitney, who, it seems, has interested himself substantially in the latter house. The purpose of the interview was to convince Mr. Ade of the advantages which would accrue to him under the proposed arrangement. When the plans and prospects of the new department had been painted in rosy hues, Mr. Whitney asked:

"Well, what do you think of the plans, Mr. Ade?"

Ade gazed at the millionaire solemnly and said, "Oh, the plans are all right, the plans are all right—if the backing is good."

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NOTICE.

To the Depositors of the Piscataqua Savings Bank, of
Portsmouth, N. H.

THE LAW OF THIS STATE PROVIDES THAT, "IT SHALL BE THE DUTY OF EVERY DEPOSITOR IN ANY SAVINGS BANK, AND OF EVERY SHAREHOLDER OF ANY BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION TO PRESENT HIS BOOK FOR VERIFICATION WITH THE BOOKS OF THE BANK OR ASSOCIATION, WHEN NOTIFIED SO TO DO, AT THE TIMES FIXED BY THE BANK COMMISSIONERS."

THE BANK COMMISSIONERS HAVE SELECTED THE MONTH OF MAY IN THIS YEAR AS THE TIME FOR SUCH VERIFICATION. I HAVE BEEN APPOINTED TO EXAMINE THE DEPOSITORS' BOOKS AND COMPARE THEM WITH THE BOOKS OF THE BANK, WITH THE OBJECT OF CORRECTING ANY ERRORS THAT MAY EXIST, AND FOR THAT PURPOSE I SHALL BE AT THE PISCATAQUA SAVINGS BANK FROM 9 TO 1 AND 3 TO 4 EACH DAY THE BANK IS OPEN DURING THE MONTH OF MAY.

YOU ARE REQUESTED TO PRESENT YOUR DEPOSIT BOOK, OR TO FORWARD THE SAME BY MAIL OR OTHERWISE, TO ME AT THE BANK AT AS EARLY A DAY IN MAY AS CONVENIENT. THE BOOK WILL BE IMMEDIATELY RETURNED TO YOU AFTER COMPARISON WITH YOUR ACCOUNT AS KEPT BY THE BANK.

RALPH W. JUNKINS, Examiner.

NOTICE.

To the Depositors of the Portsmouth Savings Bank, of
Portsmouth, N. H.

THE LAW OF THIS STATE PROVIDES THAT, "IT SHALL BE THE DUTY OF EVERY DEPOSITOR IN ANY SAVINGS BANK, AND OF EVERY SHAREHOLDER OF ANY BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION TO PRESENT HIS BOOK FOR VERIFICATION WITH THE BOOKS OF THE BANK OR ASSOCIATION, WHEN NOTIFIED SO TO DO, AT THE TIMES FIXED BY THE BANK COMMISSIONERS."

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YOU ARE REQUESTED TO PRESENT YOUR DEPOSIT BOOK, OR TO FORWARD THE SAME BY MAIL OR OTHERWISE, TO THE BANK AT AS EARLY A DAY IN MAY AS CONVENIENT, IF POSSIBLE DURING THE FIRST TWO WEEKS, AND SO AVOID HAVING A PERSONAL REQUEST SENT TO YOU. THE BOOK WILL BE IMMEDIATELY RETURNED TO YOU AFTER COMPARISON WITH YOUR ACCOUNT AS KEPT BY THE BANK.

WENDELL L. PETERSON.

NOTICE.

To the Depositors of the Portsmouth Trust & Guaranty Company, of Portsmouth, N. H.

THE LAW OF THIS STATE PROVIDES THAT, "IT SHALL BE THE DUTY OF EVERY DEPOSITOR IN ANY SAVINGS BANK, AND OF EVERY SHAREHOLDER OF ANY BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION TO PRESENT HIS BOOK FOR VERIFICATION WITH THE BOOKS OF THE BANK OR ASSOCIATION, WHEN NOTIFIED SO TO DO, AT THE TIMES FIXED BY THE BANK COMMISSIONERS."

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SAUVEL R. GARDNER.

With Saber, Gun And Pistol

A FORTIETH
ANNIVERSARY
WAR STORY

June 9, 1863

(Copyright, 1863, by G. L. Kilmer)
JUNE 9, 1863, the first cavalry battle of the war was fought near the Rappahannock, above Fredericksburg, Va. About 20,000 sabers and forty guns of horse artillery took part. The fight was a surprise all around and resulted in a melee, or a series of isolated combats between regiments and brigades of horsemen, with countless feats of personal daring and fierce passages at arms.

For some days Jeb Stuart had made his cavalry headquarters on an elevation beyond the river known as Fleetwood hill. Several roads crossing the river at Beverly's and Kelly's fords lead in the direction of Fleetwood and on to Culpeper Court House. Stuart broke his bivouac on the morning of the 9th to march to Culpeper, and at the same time two columns of Federal cavalry under Pleasonton crossed at the fords to reconnoiter around Culpeper. The column crossing at Beverly's ford was led by General Buford, which Stuart brought up from Buford's battlefield. The right section of the same battery was charged by the Sixth Virginia cavalry, but the New Yorkers defended the guns against saber and pistol, killing the Virginia color bearer. Stuart brought up Hampton's brigade on the gallop, and when it sighted the hill the crest was covered with troopers in blue. Kilpatrick was there with the First Maine and Fleetwood hill rear.

Buford's advance guard at the crossing was led by "Grimes" Davis of the Eighth New York cavalry. Davis was killed in a duel with Lieutenant Allen of the Sixth Virginia cavalry, being

the slope. Colonel Harriman dashed at the line of Jerseymen without stopping to form squadrons or platoons. The Virginians were quickly routed, and also Whyte's battalion. But their sudden dash had checked the Federals. Three guns of the Sixth New York battery which had followed the Jerseymen halted at the foot of the hill. Whyte reformed two of his squadrons and swept around the hill upon the guns. Some cavalry, with the guns, galloped away, but the artillerymen fought the Virginians with gun rammers, handspikes, pistols and sabers. After the battery horses had all been cut down and thirty out of thirty-six battery men killed, wounded or captured, the guns fell as trophies to the Virginians. Whyte, in turn, was surrounded and had to cut his way out, leaving the guns behind.

The section of guns taken and lost by Whyte was afterward captured in a charge of Wade Hampton's brigade, which Stuart brought up from Buford's battlefield. The right section of the same battery was charged by the Sixth Virginia cavalry, but the New Yorkers defended the guns against saber and pistol, killing the Virginia color bearer. Stuart brought up Hampton's brigade on the gallop, and when it sighted the hill the crest was covered with troopers in blue. Kilpatrick was there with the First Maine and

Fleetwood hill rear.



VIRGINIA TROOPERS RIDING OVER THE NEW YORK BATTERY.

shot dead instantly while striking his foe with a saber. Stuart sent the brigades of Wade Hampton and J. E. Jones to meet Buford and Colonel M. C. Butler's South Carolina regiment sent off to his right rear to guard Brandy station, on the railroad. Having seen his last gun and tent removed from Fleetwood, Stuart rode out to direct the fight with Buford, leaving Major McClellan, his adjutant general, on the hill to represent his headquarters.

Two hours after Stuart left the hill a scout brought word to Major McClellan that a column of Federals had crossed over Kelly's ford and was marching toward Brandy station, against Fleetwood hill, and threatening to cut Stuart off from Fleetwood and the roads to Culpeper. The major refused at first to credit the news, but while disputing with the scout he saw a long mounted column of troopers from the hill approaching him.

Hart's battery had followed Hampton up the hill and opened on the retreating Federals. The Jerseymen gathered headway and swept down upon the artillery, striking the flanks and riding between the guns and caissons lengthwise of the line. The cannoneers turned from their pieces with sponge staves, pistols and spikes, whatever lay at hand, and beat off the assailants, killing the Jersey colonel and wounding the major in a hand to hand struggle. While the fight raged on the hill smoke and dust obscured the colors, and the combatants could scarcely identify friend and foe. Fortunately a 6 pounder howitzer had withdrawn from the fight at Beverly's ford on account of imperfect ammunition and halted at the bottom of Fleetwood hill. This gun was pushed to the crest and with some imperfect shell and a few round shot found in the chest McClellan opened a slow fire upon the marching column of Federals and sent couriers to Stuart for help.

The sudden fire from the hill was as much a surprise to the commander of the Kelly's ford column, General Gregg, as Davis' encounter with the Virginians had been to Buford at Beverly's ford. Gregg had not seen a Confederate on his march up from the ford and knew nothing of Buford's fight off on the right. McClellan's cool and steady firing deceived Gregg. He might have taken the hill with a squadron at the outset, for there was no one to oppose excepting the major and a battery officer with a few men at the howitzer.

Stuart was also incredulous over McClellan's message. Not until a second courier galloped up would he believe that the Federals were marching for Fleetwood. Then he sent Colonel Hartman's Twelfth Virginia cavalry and Colonel Whyte's battalion at a gallop to meet the new danger. Hartman dashed up the hill just as the howitzer fired its last shot and Colonel Wyndham's First New Jersey cavalry, in column of squadrons, with guidons and flags flying, was advancing proudly up

Tenth New York, and the Jerseymen still held their ground. Kilpatrick advanced to meet Hampton at a gallop, and the two columns reeled and swayed in a hand to hand fight until the field was veiled in clouds of smoke.

Hampton won the day and saved the hill finally for Stuart. This stroke checked the advance of Buford, and the Confederates turned their whole energy upon Gregg. Before the incident closed, however, the Jerseymen rode into Hart's Virginia battery and met with a reception like that given to Harman's Virginians by the gunners of the Sixth New York. Part of the Jersey regiment found itself cut off from the brigade of Hampton's charge. Hart's battery had followed Hampton up the hill and opened on the retreating Federals. The Jerseymen gathered headway and swept down upon the artillery, striking the flanks and riding between the guns and caissons lengthwise of the line. The cannoneers turned from their pieces with sponge staves, pistols and spikes, whatever lay at hand, and beat off the assailants, killing the Jersey colonel and wounding the major in a hand to hand struggle. While the fight raged on the hill smoke and dust obscured the colors, and the combatants could scarcely identify friend and foe. Fortunately a 6 pounder howitzer had withdrawn from the fight at Beverly's ford on account of imperfect ammunition and halted at the bottom of Fleetwood hill. This gun was pushed to the crest and with some imperfect shell and a few round shot found in the chest McClellan opened a slow fire upon the marching column of Federals and sent couriers to Stuart for help.

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Wasted Valor at Port Hudson

A FORTIETH
ANNIVERSARY
WAR STORY

May 27, 1863

(Copyright, 1863, by G. L. Kilmer)

MAY 27, 1863, turned out a red day in the history of Banks' Army of the Gulf. After looking the ground over for some days and reaching the conclusion that the task was hopeless, the troops were sent forward to storm the Confederate works at Port Hudson, on the Mississippi, in the style artists delight to portray. The plan called for a grand simultaneous assault by four divisions, but when the hour came the left column, led by General Thomas W. Sherman, had not formed its lines. Banks rode to Sherman's bivouac in a high temper and found Sherman calmly taking lunch with his officers. Hot words followed, and Banks rode back to headquarters, sending his chief of staff to the front to supersede the dilatory commander.

When the officer reached Sherman's line, the troops were already in motion, and he wisely let well enough alone. The division moved in column of two brigades, with an interval in the center. Sherman, in full dress, attended by his staff and escort superbly mounted and equipped, galloped forward at the blast of the trumpet and closed the interval. Then the line marched out from a screen of trees and dashed for the enemy's ramparts.

In front of the column were four fences, and before these obstructions had been removed the Confederates opened fire upon the assailants. Not satisfied with ordinary missiles, the gunners loaded some heavy naval guns mounted upon the works with broken railway bars, chains and rusty scrap iron. In spite of the terrible fusillade Sherman's line charged up to the abatis, which, being formed of dry trees with pointed limbs, had caught fire from the shells. The brave fellows who attempted to mount the huge trunks or cut away the branches to open a path were brought down by bullets fired at close range from the network of limbs.

Weitzel's men could not even see the enemy they were to attack. They became a bold mark for a destructive fire of small arms, grape, shell and canister. The moment the line left the cover of the hollows and the timber, finaly, after climbing over hills, logs and fallen trees and forcing the ravines filled with brush, the troops drove back the Confederates and seized the ridge about 200 yards from the main point selected for attack.

As the infantry advanced the pio-

neers opened the roads, and five bat-

teries were hauled to the crest. Some

of the regiments took an hour to move

half a mile. So thick was the brush

that men could see only a few feet

and at one point a Confederate offi-

cer and his skirmishing party were sur-

prised and captured in a ravine before

they were aware that the Federals

were coming.

Weitzel's attack began early in the

morning, and after it had spent its

main strength an attempt was made

on the extreme right to force the

Confederate lines near the river.

Two colored regiments of Louisiana negroes lined up in front of a rugged bluff

which projected boldly from the main

height, forming a natural bastion with

perpendicular sides and inaccessible

except by a narrow road winding along

its base. The ridge was held by Colo-

nel Shelby's Mississippi regiment, aid-

ed by six field guns and two colum-

nads firing 8 inch and 10 inch shrap-

nel.

When the head of column of negroes

reached the foot of the hill, Shelby's

men opened upon them with musketry

from the rifle pits on the crest.

The negroes pressed gallantly on and soon

got within range of the field guns

which raked the line with shell and

shrapnel. Still struggling on, they

came under the enfilade fire of the

columbiads. Pushing into the narrow

gorge leading up the hill, the foremost

negroes were within 200 yards of the

top when all the guns bearing upon

their course began belching canister.

Courage against canister is like a

broom against the ocean. Blood and

bones cannot stand it. The leading

regiment fell back in disorder and

struck the one following at the base

of the hill. Both regiments rallied under

cover and reformed for a second

charge. Finally they moved forward

toward the hill, but were not ordered

in again.

Confederate bullets, shrapnel, canis-

ter and scrap iron did not fly wild at

Port Hudson, notwithstanding the ir-

regularity and confusion of the lines.

Over 100 Federal officers, including two

generals and nine colonels, were shot

down and nearly 2,000 soldiers in the

ranks killed and wounded. The Con-

federate loss was comparatively light,

although Banks' guns bombarded the

works at intervals, beginning at day-

light, and the Federal fleet maintained

a fire from the river upon the strongest

parts of the fortress.

General Neal Dow was captured in

his quarters by a skillful raiding party

and carried to Richmond after an ex-

eciting trip across the country. He was

long held as hostage for Fitz-Hugh

THE HERALD.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

MAY 9.

Sun. morn.	4:31	Moob. morn. 6:30 A. M.
Mon. morn.	6:31	Tue. morn. 6:30 A. M.
Leaves of Day....	14:30	Fri. morn. 10:30 A. M.

Fall Moon, May 11th, Sh. 18m., morning, W.
First Quarter, May 19th, Sh. 18m., morning, W.
New Moon, May 26th, Sh. 25m., evening, W.
First Quarter, June 2d, Sh. 24m., morning, E.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, May 8.—Forecast for New England: fair Saturday; fresh north to northeast winds.

MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE HOURS.

Open 7:30 to 9:00 A. M., 12:30 to 2, 6 to 6, and 7 to 8 P. M., three days in advance of each attraction. Tickets may be ordered by calling Telephone No. 808-2.

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1903.



CITY BRIEFS.

Full moon Monday night. This is a decidedly peculiar spring. A wee bit too cold for boating yet. Portsmouth ought to give license a fair trial.

May seems to have struck its natural stride at last.

The G. A. R. are busy making Memorial Day plans.

There is a scarcity of desirable tenements in the city.

The question of the hour—License vs Prohibition—Which?

Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street.

Only a little more than a month to the harness racing season.

Let every voter turn out on Tuesday and vote his convictions.

The only way to test the merits of license is to give it a fair trial.

Friday was pay day for laborers and mechanics at the navy yard.

Last evening the air was heavy with the perfume of apple blossoms. License deserves to be given an impartial trial by the city of Portsmouth.

It was seventy-nine degrees in the shade yesterday afternoon at three o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Paul of Eliot were the guests of friends in this city on Friday.

Get your Lawn Grass Seed and Lawn Fertilizer at Schurman's Seed Store, 75 Market street.

Bad blood and indigestion are deadly enemies to good health. Burdock Blood Bitters destroys them.

The Coolidges of Boston have opened up the old Wentworth mansion at Little Harbor for the summer.

H. A. Bond, chiropodist, of the N Kenmison office, Boston, will open an office in Room 4, Freeman's block on or about May 15.

The voting on the license question will probably be touched on from various points of view by pastors in their sermons tomorrow.

A law passed at the last session of the legislature requires boards of education to put a flagstaff on every schoolhouse under their jurisdiction and provide a flag, flying in which the members thereof are liable to be pulled into the police court and fined ten dollars.

LICENSE OR NO-LICENSE.

On Monday evening, May 11, at 7:30 o'clock, Rev. O. R. Miller, field secretary of the International Reform Bureau, will give an address in Free man's hall on the subject, "High License and the Open Saloons, How They Work in Massachusetts."

All voters should make a special effort to hear this specialist.

REGISTRATION BY WARDS.

The board of registrars completed its work last night for the special election of next Tuesday. The registration by wards is as follows: Ward 1, 691; ward 2, 910; ward 3, 455; ward 4, 448; ward 5, 507, a total of 3011. This is a net gain over the March registration of 20.

EASY TO BELIEVE.

A gentleman who says that he has kept a record of the weather, claims that in the past five weeks there have been only five days in which the wind was not east.

Terrible plagues, those itching, pestering diseases of the skin. Put an end to misery. Doan's Ointment cures. At any drug store.

END OF THE STRIKE.

Begins To Look As If It Were Close At Hand.

BELIEVED THAT SETTLEMENT WILL BE EFFECTED SOON.

It is rumored that the carpenters' strike will be settled at the next meeting of the Master Builders' association.

The Herald understands that many of the builders are in favor of giving in, signing the union schedule and recognizing the union.

One of the builders, in conversation with a Herald reporter on Friday afternoon, said that he thought the matter would be settled up next week. Said he, "I am in favor of recognizing the union, and I think at the next meeting we shall come to an agreement. Everything here is union and we have got to come to it. There are a few in the association who are opposed to having anything to do with the unions, but they will be voted down and the union recognized. I have not tried to hire any men, although I have a large amount of work to finish up."

Among the union carpenters there is the greatest confidence that the strike will be settled very soon.

Some of the men have had offers to leave this city and work elsewhere, but they have refused as they think the strike is about to be ended.

MADE THEIR REPORT.

Special Committee of The Retail Grocery and Provision Dealers.

A meeting of the Retail Grocery and Provision dealers was held on Friday evening, when the committee who have been in conference with the Retail Clerks' union made their report.

They reported that the union had refused the schedule offered by the association, but they signified their willingness to arbitrate the matter.

The main objection of the union to the schedule presented by the association, which was published in full in The Herald some weeks ago, was the absolute recognition of the union.

The dealers wish to have the right to employ non-union men if they so desire, but the union insists that every clerk must have a union card and on this point both sides are persistent.

The dealers asked for several minor points not in the agreement of last year, such as opening for a half day, on Monday, when a holiday falls on Sunday, and is observed the next day, and the right to open their stores on a Saturday on which a holiday falls.

These points will be easily settled and the union card is the blocking stone.

HAVEN PROPERTY SOLD.

James R. Connell Gets the House For \$140.

All of the buildings on the Haven lot, the proposed site of the new High school building, were sold at public auction this forenoon at eleven o'clock.

The sale was under the supervision of the joint High school committee who were authorized by the city council to dispose of the property.

A small crowd had gathered at eleven o'clock, when Auctioneer Marshall announced the terms of the sale—the building to be moved by the fifteenth of June, possession given the first of June, cash at the time of the sale and the building sold from the foundation, no stone work or steps to go with it. The shed went to Charles Humphreys for seven dollars and he also got the barn for twenty dollars.

CITY MARKET.

Lowest Prices On

Beef, Pork, Lamb and Veal. Poultry always on hand. Full stock of Fresh and Salt Fish.

Vegetables of all kinds. Lettuce, Radish, Asparagus, Greens, Bunch Beets, Cucumbers Squire's Pure Leaf Lard, Ham and Bacon.

FREE AND PROMPT DELIVERY.

TELEPHONE, 246-4.

Five dollars by Street Commissioner Hett and it steadily went up, there being only two bidders after it passed the fifty dollar mark.

These were Charles Humphreys and James R. Connell and it was finally knocked down to the latter for \$140.

Four wooden urns, on the front fence, were then sold to Dr. S. F. A. Pickering for \$1.50.

Mr. Connell will tear the building down at once.

SENSATIONAL RUNAWAY.

James S. Wood has a Very Disagreeable Experience.

James S. Wood, of Salem street, the well known dealer in coal and wood, was in a sensational runaway this afternoon shortly after one o'clock.

His horse ran away on McDonough street and tried to jump the fence near the corner of Brewster.

The animal succeeded so well that he wrecked the wagon and Mr. Wood was thrown out, striking so heavily that those who saw it feared that he had been killed.

Mr. Wood was taken into the house of John W. H. Jackson, 11 Brewster street, and Dr. Sherburne, who lives close by, was summoned.

He found Mr. Wood badly shaken up, but evidently without any serious injury.

The horse broke away from the carriage, but was stopped before he had gone far.

WANT THE PLANT JUNE 1.

Gale Company To Occupy Shoe Factory On That Date.

The Portsmouth Shoe company have received notice from the Gale Shoe company of Haverhill, Mass., who have leased the factory, that they will want the building on June first, and that everything must be cleaned up by that time.

The torment of the different rooms have received orders to arrange the work so that everything will be finished up the last of this month.

Only a few cases a day are being turned out at the plant and these will be stopped and the cleaning up of the stock begun at once.

ALL BUT THREE TO APPLY.

Fifty-Five Saloon Keepers Will Try to Get a License.

There are fifty-eight saloon keepers in the city of Portsmouth who carry a United States revenue license.

Of this number, all but three intend to make application for a license under the new liquor law—that is, if license wins out at the polls here next Tuesday, which is practically assured.

The license commissioners are to pay a visit to Portsmouth after the election, and receive the applications of the local saloon keepers.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Thomas Van Buren Haines.

Rev. Thomas Van Buren Haines, for a period of thirty years pastor of the Congregational church in North Hampton, but for some years now retired, died at his home in that town this morning, aged sixty-nine years. He is survived by a widow, one son and two daughters.

POLICE COURT.

Tony Smith, the little Italian who keeps a grocery store on Green street, was arraigned before Judge Adams this morning, charged with assault on another Italian, at whom he threw a can of oil. He was fined \$3 and costs of \$7.67.

SALVATION ARMY.

A special meeting will be held at the Salvation Army hall tonight and all day Sunday, led by Col. R. Evans from Boston and Major S. Withers from Portland, Me. Everybody is welcome.

The house was started at twenty-five dollars by Street Commissioner Hett and it steadily went up, there being only two bidders after it passed the fifty dollar mark.

"The Mossbacks"

who hung a quilt across the road to keep the measles out of the village were philosophers to the people who expect to get something for nothing in this world. Honest goods bring honest prices. We believe that out of the many good makers of pianos before the public today there is not one that better expresses the phrase "MOST PIANO FOR THE LEAST MONEY," than the

EMERSON PIANO.

It possesses a beautiful singing quality of tone and is built to last a lifetime. It is not cheap but good and is sold at a reasonable price.

H. P. MONTGOMERY,

G PLEASANT ST.

PERSONALS.

THE GRADUATES.

Ira Newick went to Woonsocket, R. I., this morning to play baseball today.

George C. Gray leaves on Monday for Chicago, where he will pass the summer.

Blake Schurman of Concord is passing few days in this city on business.

Thurston Parker was able to be downtown today, for the first time since his accident.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilman D. Chapman of Miller avenue are rejoicing over the birth of a son.

Walter Schurman, who has been ill at his home on the trotting park road, is rapidly improving.

John Killen of Boston is the guest of his father, Chief Boatswain J. J. Killen, U. S. N., at the navy yard.

George W. McCarthy, of the firm of Dennett and McCarthy, expects to take a European trip at an early date.

J. A. Farrington, purchasing agent of the Boston and Maine railroad, is seriously ill at his home on Cabot street.

Civil Engineer L. M. Gregory, U. S. N., who has been in Boston on special duty, returned to the navy yard today.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Frank Wells announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Irma Franklin Wells, to Dr. George Scott Locke, Jr.

John McCarthy of Boston will accompany his brother, George W. McCarthy of this city, on his European trip. They will sail on July 7 and will be absent sixty days.

AT THE NAVY YARD.

James M. Connelly of Charlestown, Mass., has been appointed watchman on the Portsmouth side, in place of John L. Stevens.

Master of Tugs Olson is to reside in the Greeley house and the same is being made ready for his occupancy.

The Monongahela has not as yet sailed for this yard.

Commander F. H. Delano and Mrs. Delano are in Washington.

Captain Mackenzie has impressed all who have met him as being a hustler. If he gets some of the many buildings under way in his department that have been authorized during the past six or eight years more or less he will do the station great service.

The board appointed about a year ago to decide on what machinery is to be used to operate the new granite docks has not as yet decided on the plans. The greatest delay in the completion of the dock here will be because the machinery will not be ready.

Captain George F. F. Wilde, U. S. N., left for Boston on Friday afternoon.

It is said that the material for the repairs to the yard tugs has not yet been ordered. They will be very useful this summer without any boilers.

The U. S. collier Sterling made a record in discharging her cargo here.

Boston has more than a half dozen ships there to receive repairs.

It is said that the plan for a new naval hospital commensurate with the needs of this station has been defeated by one of the recent arrivals.

The friends of Surgeon Spratling hope to see him return to this yard as the ranking officer of his corps here.

A little life may be sacrificed to a sudden attack of croup, if you don't have Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil on hand for the emergency.

IN CONSERVATORY HALL.

Another Of Messrs. Hardie And Marshall's Successful Dancing Parties.

Messrs. Hardie and Marshall gave another of their successful dancing parties in Conservatory hall on Friday evening and the usual large crowd attended. Harold N. Hett was pianist.

Order of Dances.